

BEST COPY

AVAILABLE

morning was offered by Rabbi Theodore Lewis, of Touro Synagogue, in my home city of Newport, R.I. Touro Synagogue is the oldest synagogue in the United States, and it is this year marking the 200th anniversary of its founding. It stands today as a symbol of an often-forgotten right in American society—the right to be different.

It is most fitting that we note this American right on this anniversary today because this week has also been designated as Brotherhood Week, a time when we pause to extend the hand of friendship and understanding to all Americans whatever their differences of race, color, or creed. Rabbi Lewis comes to us today as the living embodiment of all these traditions handed down now through two centuries of Touro Synagogue's proud history of service to her congregation, to our city, and to the Nation.

I am happy indeed to welcome him to the Senate today.

RATIFICATION OF ANTI-POLL-TAX AMENDMENT BY MONTANA AND CALIFORNIA

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, on February 7 I announced that the legislatures of six States had approved the anti-poll-tax amendment which the 87th Congress submitted for ratification last year.

Today, Mr. President, I am happy to announce that the legislatures of two more States have ratified the amendment, making eight States in all which have acted favorably. They are the State of Montana, which approved its ratifying resolution by a vote of 51 to 4, the Montana Assembly having approved its resolution 6 days earlier, on January 22, by a vote of 56 to 37; and the State of California, whose legislature, I have been informed, has approved the amendment, the California Senate by a vote of 34 to 0 and the California House by a vote of 70 to 3, final ratification becoming effective on February 7, 1963.

Mr. President, I especially wish to express my appreciation to our distinguished majority leader, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. Mansfield], who directed much time and effort in the last few weeks to working with the leaders of the Montana Legislature in obtaining favorable action on the amendment. His assistance last year in obtaining Senate action here was indispensable.

I also wish, Mr. President, to extend my appreciation to my distinguished friend, the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. Mervelf], who cosponsored, vigorously supported, and has worked equally hard for ratification of the amendment by the legislature of his State.

Also, Mr. President, I wish to express my equally warm appreciation to the two distinguished Senators from California [Mr. Kucera and Mr. Enck], who also have worked valiantly from the very beginning in truly bipartisan spirit to obtain the gratifying results which have occurred in their great State.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on February 8, 1963, the Washington Daily News published an article entitled "The CIA Killed Anti-Castro Mag?"

The article describes the publication Bohemia Libre and the extent of its subsidization by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The article reports that the subsidy apparently has been withdrawn.

At one point the article states:

According to this magazine's staff, Bohemia Libre furnished a U.S. Senator with photos of the Russian buildup in Cuba and that didn't help the administration either. The Senator he named is currently a Democrat.

I do not know why my name was not used directly by the newspaper, when it was the senior Senator from Oregon who obviously was involved.

To set the record straight, I wish to say that these photographs were not furnished to me; they were offered to me. I responded by suggesting that the pictures be taken to the appropriate intelligence agencies of the U.S. Government. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that was the only appropriate response that I could make, or should have made, to the offerer of the photographs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record the text of the newspaper article, the telegram I received on January 24 from the publisher of Bohemia Libre, and my reply to him dated January 30.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Daily News, Feb. 6, 1963]

DEATH OF A BOHEMIAN—HAS CIA KILLED ANTI-CASTRO MAG?

Bohemia Libre, sensational anti-Castro weekly magazine, has quit publishing and some say the CIA blew the whistle on it. At any rate, publication has been suspended. For how long, nobody knows; it may be forever.

Reports from Miami's Cuban colony are that the Central Intelligence Agency had been subsidizing it, and a couple of weeks ago, got tired. CIA Week doesn't care to discuss rumors.

Bohemia, one of the most spectacular and successful Spanish language periodicals in the Western Hemisphere when it was published in its palatial plant in Havana, idolized Castro both before and after he took over Cuba.

FEARFUL SUPPORT

During Bohemia's Havana days, its odd-ball publisher, Don Miguel Angel Quevedo, from his exotic modern office paneled in rare woods, complete with lavish washroom with lavender bidet, directed uncritical and fervid support for whatever Fidel said or did.

Bohemia gave U.S. newsmen covering Cuba—such as the famous Latin American Reporter Jules duBois of the Chicago Tribune—the hero treatment as long as they sympathized with Castro's revolution. When they became disillusioned, Bohemia exposed the same U.S. reporters as spies, agents, and colonels in the CIA.

Finally Castro's Red-glared eyes covetously focused on Bohemia's expensive printing

and barely made the plant. So he joined the exiles.

Bohemia thus became Bohemia Libre in name and in sheer vitriol against all other Castro critics (no mean feat, some say).

HOW?

It is an irony, say Cuban critics, that Bohemia now is portrayed as a party line it denied U.S. newsmen of playing agent of the CIA.

There's no doubt that Bohemia Libre's spectacular format and content, its sort of hot-line, follow-up service, or life magazine—made effective propaganda in several Caribbean areas, as well as among Cuban exiles in the United States, at least until the Bay of Pigs disaster in April, 1961.

There is also no doubt that since then, it has been met as sharp a tool. But, these days, no doubt that the Red propagandists in Havana would cheer over its final demise.

Here are several versions of why Bohemia hasn't been going to press recently:

1. A cartoon of the Kennedy family solicited for page 1 on January 1, was so insulting that the CIA lowered the boom.

2. That knowledge of CIA support had leaked so that it had ruined the magazine's effectiveness.

3. That the magazine has simply lost its effectiveness anyway, since the groups it supported lost the Bay of Pigs battle.

4. That if the actual size of the CIA's subsidy of Bohemia Libre got into the hands of Congress, it would embarrass the Kennedy administration—and the CIA—just about as thoroughly as the Bay of Pigs disaster itself.

5. White House adviser Arthur Schlesinger found Bohemia Libre "too conservative," according to one of the magazine's editorial workers, who also said there were financial problems.

According to this magazine's staff, Bohemia Libre furnished a U.S. Senator with photos of the Russian buildup in Cuba and that didn't help the administration either. The Senator he named is currently a Democrat.

A MYSTERY

As to the size of the alleged subsidy, depending on who's talking, CIA spent more than a million dollars on Bohemia Libre, or spent \$2,800 a week on it for a couple of years, or paid just the office rent—\$2,400 a month. Bohemia Libre may not be as dead as its recent failures to publish indicate. Bohemia's base and staff are well known as lively and resourceful people among such interests as sugar, spin and various export firms, and recently Publisher Quevedo was in Puerto Rico reportedly trying to interest the "state-owned Puerto Rico" group. Mr. Quevedo also has his eye on certain interests in the Dominican Republic and in Venezuela as possible angels.

So far, reports have it, no angels are flying.

JANUARY 30, 1963

Mr. MIGUEL ANGEL QUEVEDO,
Editor and Publisher,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. ANGEL QUEVEDO: I have your telegram of January 24 offering me a collection of photographs on Cuba's military strength.

Although I appreciate your support of my course of action in regard to Cuba and the spirit in which your telegram was sent, I suggest that it would be more useful to make these photographs available to the agencies of the Government who are responsible for collecting intelligence concerning Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MORSE